

THE REV. MR. ABERCROMBIE'S SERMON.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having been informed of several gross misrepresentations, which the vindictive malice of party spirit has circulated respecting the SERMON which I preached on Sunday last, in Christ-Church and St. Peter's, I have, by the advice of many of my friends, transcribed the passage which has given rise to the calumnies; and, in vindication of myself, cheerfully submit it, as a public appeal to the conscience and candour of every honest man and sincere Christian; assuring them that it is now given verbatim as delivered from the pulpit, and that it contains every sentiment in the sermon which could possibly be supposed to have any political allusion.

As a member of the community, I have a right to express my sentiments on subjects of a political nature, and I will express them. As a Christian minister, I not only have a right, but I conceive it my duty, when the interests of religion and morality are involved in the prevailing discussions of civil policy, publicly and professionally to declare my opinions, and I will declare them. It is well known that I highly disapprove of political discussions in the pulpit, except upon very extraordinary occasions, and my conduct in this respect, ever since I have been in orders, has uniformly corresponded with the opinion. But, there are periods, particularly under such a government as ours, where there is no established religion, indeed in whose constitution christianity is not recognized, when the interference and influence of the clergy in behalf of that divine system, is unquestionably proper; nay, in my opinion, becomes a duty. Such I consider the present: and I now earnestly and affectionately call upon my professional brethren of every denomination, to aid me in support of our great and common cause at this awful and important moment; for what a monster of a solecism in religion as well as in politics would it be, for a christian community, voluntarily, to place at their head, as their ruler and guide, an acknowledged unbeliever, and of course an enemy to their faith.

Since the delivery of my sermon, I have perused, with great satisfaction, a very sensible, dispassionate and catholic address to the Citizens of the United States, which I recommend to the perusal of every christian, entitled "Serious considerations on the election of a President," said to be written by a Clergyman of distinguished abilities in the city of New-York. The author's coincidence of sentiment, is highly flattering to me, and I adopt the conclusion of his address as that of my own. "I would feel criminal, had I expressed myself with less warmth. I rather fear that I have not risen to what the cause demanded. Against Mr. Jefferson, I have no personal resentment. He and I can never be competitors for any place of honor and emolument. Separate him from his principles, and I could write his eulogium."

THE EXTRACT FROM THE SERMON.

From the Text (1st Corinthians 12th Chap. 31 Verse)

"Whatever ye do, do all to the glory of God." After endeavouring to prove that men may promote the glory of God, and to show how it may be effected, such as by national appointments, and observances, and the powerful influence of individual example, particularly of those in elevated stations, I stated the fatal effects of a contrary conduct, and the baneful influence of irreligious characters of every class; in the enumeration of which I thus proceeded.

"An Irreligious Magistrate will unavoidably induce, by his known opinions and example in the community a disregard of religious observance, of religion itself, and gradually of morality; and will eventually occasion that dissoluteness of sentiment and conduct, which will inevitably produce discord, distress, and every evil work here, and consequently occasion the punishment and misery of the soul hereafter. It should therefore be a matter of special concern with us, who live under a form of government which enables us to elect our Chief Magistrate, always to place in that conspicuous station one who we know will, both by precept and example, zealously promote the glory of God, and be a FATHER and FAITHFUL GUIDE as well as a GOVERNOR of the people." Without the traits of religion and piety in his character, we should suffer no qualifications of wealth, wisdom, connections, singular attainments in Philosophy, or even tried Patriotism, to bias our minds, or induce our favor; otherwise we can neither expect nor deserve to be a prosperous and happy people. And most particularly incumbent is it on us as Christians to attend to this important point. Beware—Men, Brethren, and fellow Christians!—Beware of ever placing at the Head of Civil Society, a man who is not an avowed Christian, and an exemplary believer in our Holy Religion, which, as we know it, upon the most incontrovertible proofs, to be the true religion, communicated by God himself, must be dishonored by such a choice, and consequently the author of it wilfully and deliberately insulted; Can a Blessing from that author be expected upon the community under such circumstances?—No, verily! but a Curse will be justly expected; Nay, I hesitate not, upon Christian principles of Faith to say, it cannot be avoided.

These admonitory sentiments, as one of your spiritual Fathers, as a Watchman upon the walls of Zion, and as one who, having the charge of souls, must shortly give account of his stewardship, I feel it my duty to declare unto you.

"Know then this day," to adopt the language of Moses to the Israelites, "and consider it in your hearts, that the Lord be in God in Heaven above, and in the earth beneath. There is none else; keep therefore his statutes and his commandments," and uniformly endeavour to promote his glory "that it may go well with you, and with your children after you." Otherwise, as a Minister of the Most High God, "I testify against you, that ye shall soon utterly perish as a nation, "ye shall utterly be destroyed."

If a man profess real patriotism, let him prove his sincerity by an avowed attachment to, and preference of religious characters, and a zealous opposition to such as are not so, especially if there exist any danger of their obtaining influence in the community.

JAMES ABERCROMBIE, One of the Assistant Ministers of Christ Church and St. Peter's.

August 29.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

Translated from the French.

MEMNON OR HUMAN WISDOM.

Memnon conceived one day, the chimerical project of being perfectly wise. There are few men, who have not sometimes cherished a similar delusion.—Memnon said to himself, to be truly wise and consequently perfectly happy, it is only necessary to subdue the passions; than which nothing is more easy. In the first place, I will never love the sex; for at the sight of a perfect beauty, I will say to myself; those cheeks, will be one day furrowed by age; those beautiful eyes will be bordered with red; that round and prominent bosom will become flat and pendant; that beautiful head will be stripped of its golden tresses. Thus shall I have always present to my imagination, that now beautiful form ravished by the ruthless hand of time of all its graces, and perfections; and surely I shall be then fortified against its fascinations.

In the second place I will be always sober: I may be tempted by a sumptuous entertainment, by delicious wines, by the seduction of company; but I shall repel myself the consequences of excess, a heavy head, a stomach surcharged, the loss of reason, of health and of time, I will then eat only to preserve life; my health will be always equal, my ideas pure and luminous. All this is so easy, that there is no merit in its performance.

Afterwards said Memnon, it is necessary to devote some attention to my fortune; my desires are moderate; my property is securely lodged with the receiver general of the Finances of Nineveh. I have an ample sufficiency to live in independence: That is the greatest of blessings. I shall never be subjected to the cruel necessity of making my court: I shall envy no one, nor will any envy me. This art is perfectly easy. I have friends, continued he, I shall preserve them, because they can have no cause of contention with me. I shall never be at variance with them, nor they with me. In that there is no difficulty.

Having thus formed his little plan of wisdom in his chamber, Memnon looked from the window: He saw two women, walking in the shade of the Palm Trees, near his house. One was ugly and thoughtful. The other was young, handsome, and appeared to be greatly distressed. She sighed, the tears flowed down her beautiful cheeks, and rendered her more graceful. Our face was moved, not by the beauty of the Lady, (he disdained such weakness) but by the affliction which she suffered. He came down, and approached the young Ninevite with the intention of consoling her with wisdom. This beautiful person recounted to him with the most pathetic naïveté, all the injuries which she suffered from a pretended uncle, the artifices by which he had deprived her of a fortune which she had never possessed and all that she had to dread from his violence. You appear to me so excellent a counsellor, said she that would you condescend to come home with me and examine my affairs. I am confident you could extricate me from the cruel embarrassment in which I am involved. Memnon hesitated not to follow her, for the purpose of sagely examining her affairs, and of giving her good advice.

The afflicted lady conducted him into a perfumed chamber, and placed him near her on a sofa, on which they sat opposite to each other with their legs crossed. The lady spoke with downcast eyes, from which tears sometimes escaped, and which when raised always met those of Memnon. Her conversation was always full of tenderness, which redoubled whenever they looked upon each other. Memnon took the greatest interest in her affairs, and felt the strongest desire to oblige a person so well bred and so unfortunate. During the heat of conversation, they insensibly changed their positions. Their legs were no longer crossed. Memnon in counselling her approached so near, and gave her advice so full of tenderness, that neither of them could any longer converse on business.

Thus were they situated when the uncle arrived; he was armed from head to foot, and threatened his niece and the sage Memnon with instant death; the latter who escaped from him: well knew that a large sum would purchase pardon. Memnon was obliged to give all he had. A man was fortunate in those times to escape at so cheap a rate; America was not then discovered, and afflicted ladies were far less dangerous then, than they now are.

Memnon ashamed and in despair returned to his house; he there found a billet of invitation to dinner with some of his intimate friends. If I remain at home, said he, my

unfortunate adventure will engross my thoughts, I shall not eat, and sickness will ensue; it is better to enjoy a frugal repast with my intimate friends. In the charms of their society, I shall forget the follies of the morning. He goes to the rendezvous; his dejection is apparent. His friends force him to drink to dissipate his melancholy. The moderate use of wine is a remedy for the diseases of mind and body.—Thus does the sage Memnon think, and he becomes intoxicated. After the repast, play is proposed. A moderate game with friends is a polite amusement. He plays; they win from him all the money in his purse, and four times as much on his word. A dispute arises relative to the game; one of his intimate friends throws a dice-box at his head, and deprives him of an eye. The sage Memnon is carried home in a state of intoxication, without money and with but one eye.

He throws himself on his couch; and as soon as the fumes of the wine he had imbibed are dissipated, he sends his valet to procure some money from the Receiver General of the Finances of Nineveh, to pay his intimate friends; he is informed that his debtor had that morning committed a fraudulent act of bankruptcy which reduced an hundred families to beggary. Memnon transported with rage, goes to court with a plaiser on his eye and a petition in his hand, to demand of the King, justice against the bankrupt. In the fallow he meets several ladies, who with an air of ease wear hoops of the circumference of twenty four feet. One of them, who was slightly acquainted with him, looking askance at him, cried, ah the horrid creature! Another more intimately acquainted with him, said; good evening, Mr. Memnon; in truth, Mr. Memnon, I am extremely happy to see you; a propos, Mr. Memnon, why have you lost an eye? And she passed without waiting his answer. Memnon concealed himself in a corner, and waited for an opportunity of throwing himself at the feet of the Monarch. That opportunity presented itself. Thrice he kissed the earth, and presented his petition. His gracious Majesty received him very favorably, and gave the petition to one of his Satraps that he might communicate to him its contents. The satrap draws Memnon aside, and with an air of hauteur and a smile of contempt, thus addressed him: Are you not a ridiculous blind man, to appeal to the King in preference to me; and still more ridiculous, to dare to ask justice against an honest bankrupt, whom I honor with my protection, and who is the nephew of one of my mistress's chamber maids! Abandon this pursuit, my good friend, if you have a wish to preserve your remaining eye.

Memnon having thus in the morning renounced the sex, intemperance, gaming, quarrels, and above all the court, had before the close of the day, been deceived and robbed by a beautiful lady, had been intoxicated, had gambled, quarrelled, lost an eye, and had been at court an object of contempt and ridicule.

Petrified with astonishment, and oppressed with grief, he returns to his mansion. He wishes to enter, but he finds three bailiffs, employed by his creditors, in the act of plundering his house of its furniture. He throws himself almost lifeless upon a palm tree; he then meets the beautiful lady whom he had seen in the morning, walking with her dear uncle; discovering Memnon with a plaiser on his eye, she bursts into a violent fit of laughter. Night came; Memnon reclined on a bed of straw near the walls of his house. He was attacked by a violent fever; during its action upon his exhausted frame, he slept, and a celestial spirit appeared to him in a dream.

It shone with lustre. It had six beautiful wings, but neither feet, nor head, nor tail, and bore not a resemblance to any thing. Who art thou? cried Memnon. Thy good Genius, replied the other. Restore me then my eye, my health, my fortune, my wisdom, said Memnon. He then recounted the misfortunes which had in a day deprived him of all these.

These are adventures, said the spirit, which never happen to us in the world, which we inhabit? And what world do you inhabit? said the afflicted man. My country, said the spirit, is five hundred millions of leagues from the Sun in a little Star near Sirius, which thou seek from here.—The delightful country I said Memnon: what, you have there no base women who deceive a poor man, no intimate friend, who wins his money and put out his eye. no Bankrupts, no Satraps, who while denying you justice sneer at you? No, said the inhabitant of the Star, nothing of that kind. We are never deceived by women, because we have none; we are not intemperate, because we eat not; we have no bankrupts, because with us, there is neither gold nor silver; it is impossible to put out our eyes, because we have not bodies fashioned like yours; and Satraps never do us injustice, because in our little star there is perfect equality.

Memnon then said; my lord without women and without dinner, how do you pass your time? In watching, said the genius, over the other globes, which are confided to our care; and I come to console you. Alas I said Memnon, why did you not come last night, to prevent me from committing so many follies? I was with thy eldest brother Hassan, said the celestial being. He is more to be pitied than thou.—His gracious Majesty the king of the Indies, at whose court he had the honour to be, ordered both his eyes to be put out for a trifling indiscretion, and he is now in a dungeon loaded hands and feet with chains. It is worth while, said Memnon to have a good genius in a family! One brother has lost an eye, the other is deprived of both, one is on a bed of straw, the other in prison! Thy lot, replied the spirit, will change. It is true that thou shalt always be deprived of

one eye, but with that exception, thou shalt always be sufficiently happy, provided thou never conceivest the silly and vain prospect of being perfectly wise. Perfect wisdom is then unattainable? cried Memnon. As unattainable, replied the other, as perfect skill, perfect strength, perfect power, perfect happiness. Even we are strangers, to those perfections. There is a globe where all these things are found; but in the hundred thousand millions of worlds which are scattered through space, there are different degrees of perfection. There is less wisdom and pleasure in the second than in the first, less in the third than in the second, and so on to the last, where every one is completely mad. I much fear, I said Memnon, that our little terraqueous globe is precisely the Bedlam of the universe of which you speak. Not exactly so, said the spirit; but almost: every thing should be in its proper place. But, said Memnon, certain poets, certain philosophers are wrong in saying that "whatever is, is right." Considering the arrangement of the whole universe said the ethereal Philosopher, they are perfectly right. Ah! replied poor Memnon I will not believe that until I shall have recovered my Eye.

ON MONDAY NEXT, (1st September,) WILL BE SOLD, At the Merchants' Coffee House, at 1 o'clock.

THE SHIP LAVINIA, a well known good vessel, Now lying at South street wharf, upwards of 200 tons, ready to take in a cargo, and may be sent to sea with very little expense, being full of stores and is well armed. JOHN CONELLY. August 28 dtM

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE FOR SALE,

- AT NO. 35, DOCK-STREET, 1000 Boxes best Marbled Soap, 80 Boxes Sweet Oil, 200 Half chests Lucas Oil, 7 Bales Paper, Brimstone, Parmesan Cheese, 300 Pipes best Bordeaux Brandy, 200 H. heads Claret superior quality, 700 Cases French Sweet Oil, 60 Cases Catherine Plumbs, 6 Cases Prunes, 400 Boxes Capers, Olives, Anchovies and Cornichons, 100 do. best assorted Cordials, DRY GOODS assorted for the West-India market, Claret in cases of a superior quality, London dry White Lead, A small invoice of Coffee, 6 & 4 Pound Cannon, mounted. Thomas Murgatroyd & Sons. May 10. 1790

The Frenchman

WHO refused to give up a SOLEND POINTER DOG when demanded of him on Wednesday morning last about seven o'clock, by the servant of the owner, at the corner of Arch and Sixth streets, is desired to send him to the office of this Gazette, or diligent search will be made after him, and he will be prosecuted as the thief. The Dog is white, excepting a yellow spot on his back, one eye on ear, and two or three yellow spots on his forehead—the other ear is speckled—he is very poor and hipshot. An handsome reward will be given for the dog, and five Dollars on conviction of the thief. The Frenchman is a tall man, of a complexion very dark, and dressed in black clothes (accepting a striped blue and white gingham coat)—He was seen with the dog in company with a short fat man, in Race near Seventh street, on Sunday afternoon last. August 28 dtM

WHEREAS,

AN attachment was lately issued out of the inferior court of common pleas of the county of Essex, in the State of New Jersey, directed to the sheriff of the said county, against the rights, credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of John Cleves Symmes at the suit of William Wells, in a plea of trespass on the case to his damages three thousand dollars;— And whereas, the said sheriff did, at the term of June last past, return to the said court that he had attached the defendant by a certain bond given by Matthias Denman and Samuel Mecker to the said defendant, to the amount of near two thousand dollars, and also by sixty land warrants;— Now therefore, unless the said John Cleves Symmes shall appear, give special bail, and receive a declaration at the suit of the plaintiff, judgment will be entered against him, and his property herein attached, will be sold agreeably to the statute in such case made and provided. Aaron Ogden, Clerk, &c. Elizabeth-town July 8, 1790 (11) 12W12M

NOTICE.

A CERTIFICATE, No. 25539, dated 1st January 1797, in favour of Robert Lenox, of Charleston South-Carolina, for one share of the stock of the Bank of the United States is lost—a duplicate of which will be applied for at the said Institution. ROBERT LENOX. August 7. m&t3m

Sand & Stone Ballast.

ANY person wishing to have a quantity of Sand and Stone Ballast, by receiving it from the ship Anna, lying in the stream, abreast of Vine Street wharf, may have one hundred tons gratis. Apply on board. August 26, dtM

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, OLD Long Primer, Small Pica on Pica Body, English, Chafes, Composing Sticks, and great variety of articles necessary to carry on the printing Business. They will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to the Printer. July 31.

By this Day's Mails.

BOSTON, August 26. Connecticut Banks. A report has been current for the two last days, that one of the Banks of this State had failed. The State includes four, one at Hartford, one at New-London, one at Norwich, and one at New-Haven. A gentleman from Norwich, who left that city subsequent to the departure of the last Mail, and whose respectability and rank in society entitle his assertions to implicit credit, assures us, that the report is altogether unfounded, and that the Connecticut Banks are in the best circumstances for specie capital that they have ever been in; the shares fell at a handsome advance, and the last dividend was superior to the general dividends of the Banks of other States. NEW-YORK, August 29. Letters from Providence, R. I. mention that the yellow fever rages there. A gentleman at Newport, writes his brother in New-York, that several persons employed in cleaning the lower hold of the frigate General Greave, in that harbour, had been seized with a malignant fever; but that no other persons employed as caulkers, &c. were affected. The sick were removed to the hospital, and the town continued very healthy.

There is a report in circulation that the United States fleet of war, Warren, Captain Newman, had been taken by the British frigate Quebec, on account of carrying Spanish money, from Vera Cruz to Havanna. We do not think there is any foundation for the report. Capt. N. had no right thus to employ his ship.

We understand that three or four persons of good appearance have been arrested in this city, who are supposed to have belonged to the gang which committed such depredations in Baltimore. They had commenced their operations with great system and adroitness. That these gentlemen have been arrested to foreshadow their projects, reflects great credit on the intelligence and activity of our municipal officers.

A man (perhaps one of the above mentioned fraternity) yesterday entered a house in Stone street, and very leisurely proceeded to load himself with all the plate which the sideboard and closets contained, and had left the house unperceived by any belonging to it. Fortunately somebody passing at that moment, suspected him, from seeing him thus muffled up and loaded, and went instantly in the house to enquire if any thing was missing. The discovery of the theft was immediately made, and the pursuit was fortunately successful.

ROWLETT'S COPY-RIGHT.

DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA—TO WIT: BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the 31st day of July, in the 8th year of the Independence of the United States of America, JOHN ROWLETT of the said District hath deposited in this Office the Title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following, to wit: Tables of Discount, or Interest, ON EVERY DOLLAR, FROM one to two thousand; on every ten dollar, from two thousand to two thousand five hundred; on every fifty, from two thousand five hundred to three thousand, and on every five hundred from three thousand to five thousand;—from one day to sixty four days inclusive, AT SIX PER CENT. Comprising in the whole, upwards of one hundred and thirty two thousand one hundred and fifty calculations of Discount; all performed according to the equitable principles of the Banks, and as practised between individuals throughout the United States.

WITH NOTES

Preceding the work, shewing how, by means of the Tables, to ascertain the Discount AT SEVEN and AT EIGHT PER CENT, recurring either 60 or 365 days to the year—explained by examples. ALSO, Another Note, under the first page of the Work, shewing the mode of calculation on CENTS. LIKEWISE, The ready way to use the Tables for any number of Days exceeding sixty four. To all which is added, the principles of computation of the various exchanges between each state respectively, and between all these and London and Paris, at different rates of Exchange. By JOHN ROWLETT, Accountant, Bank of North-America. IN CONFORMITY to the act of the Congress of the United States, intitled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, [&c.] by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies during the time here- in mentioned." (Signed) D. CALDWELL, Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania. August 1. 1790

For Sale,

In the pleasant village of Mount Holly, Burlington County, 18 miles from Cooper's Ferry, and 7 from Burlington; ONE LARGE TWO STORY BRICK-HOUSE,

FIVE and thirty feet square, four rooms on each floor, and a cellar under the whole.—Likewise adjoining, a forty foot front Lot, situated on Mill street, near the market, with a new Carriage House and Stables on the rear of the Lot, fronting a public alley. For further particulars apply to MAHLON BUDD, or ISAAC CARR, in Burlington. Who will shew the premises and make known the terms, or of the subscriber in Burlington, by whom an indisputable title will be given. MICAHAH ELLIS. Burlington, July 9, 1800. July 29. codf